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## MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

# MAINE FARMER.

A Family Newspaper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

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NO. 51.

### Electrical action should be studied.

There can be no doubt that electricity is a powerful agent in the promotion of the growth of vegetables, and perhaps also in retarding them when placed in certain situations and conditions. There is no doubt that it also has a strong action, or is active, when manures are changing from a solid to a liquid state in the soil, and when the liquid is being taken up into the plant and is converted or assimilated, as it is called, to the substance of the plant in question. It is undoubtedly active from the first germination of the seed—through all its stages of growth, maturity and decay. Indeed, we believe it to be ever active in all the phenomena of vegetation, of the weather, of the action of soils—and of the cold and heat—the light and the shade—the moisture and the drouth, which we often witness and which have so important a bearing upon the prosperity or adversity of the farmer. An agent so varied and extensive in its action should be constantly studied; and yet in the whole range of the sciences there is no branch of them respecting which so little is known. Here there is a wide and almost a new field for investigation, holding out inducements for every one who feels interested in the success of the culture of the soil, whether he be merely an experimenter in philosophy or a practical cultivator.

Dr. Darwin, whose speculative turn of mind led him into the investigation of almost every thing connected with the animal and vegetable kingdom, and many of whose suggestions, which, in his day, were considered the vagaries of a visionary enthusiast, have now been realized and established as undeniable facts, was among the first to turn attention to the action of electricity upon the soils and the plants. He first suggested the importance of becoming acquainted with the laws of this fluid and of applying it to the promotion of the growth of plants. This is about all that has indeed been done. In his work entitled "Phytologia" he observes that "a profitable application of electricity to promote the growth of plants is not yet discovered; it is nevertheless probable, that in dry seasons, the erection of numerous metallic points on the surface of the ground, but a few feet high, might in the night time contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the passage of electricity from the air into the earth, and that an erection of such points higher in the air by means of wires wrapped around tall rods, like angling rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate showers from the higher parts of the atmosphere. Such points erected in gardens might promote a quicker vegetation of the plants in their vicinity by supplying them more abundantly with the electric ether."

Since his day, Galvanism, or voltaic electricity has been much investigated and many very important facts developed. The connection also of the electric fluid with what has been known by the name of heat and with magnetism has been also ascertained; and their union is so intimate that it is a matter of uncertainty whether they are all one and the same fluid under different circumstances, or separate. It is by Galvanism, or by the action and aid of the galvanic battery, that many if not all of the laws which govern electrical action in the soil and upon plants can be most easily ascertained; and we would suggest to those who are now engaged in experimenting with this battery, to turn their attention to this branch of science and endeavor to ascertain all the facts that they possibly can.

For the Farmer.

### Agriculture and Manufactures at the South.

No. 2.

Mr. HOLMES.—Two positions I have taken require illustration. The first is, that the South is more interested in the adoption of the "American system" than the North; and the second, that it will be mutually beneficial to both, that manufacturing should be carried on at the South to a certain extent. The defence to my first position I place on the different habits of business in these two great sections of our country. Northern freemen are bred up to active business habits; and such is the elasticity of a northern man's genius, he can almost instantly accommodate himself to any change of circumstances. That the prostration of manufactures would be vastly distressing to Massachusetts I cannot doubt; but still, I believe, should such an event take place, however much to be deprecated, she would still find resources in her own intelligence and active industry. Or should every vessel owned in the Northern States be burnt to-morrow, at the end of ten years you would scarce perceive the difference; and I firmly believe that in case of such an event, more than one hundred sail of vessels would be built in New England, all ready for sea, in three months.

But suppose an equal calamity to befall the South, and cut off her resources at those points on which she most depended; for instance, the production of cotton and rice; and her planters obliged to change their whole business at once, would it be possible, with the present state of intelligence in her laboring population, to accommodate herself to the change with a facility the active and intelligent laborers of the North do?

My argument then rests on the ground that the resources of the North are far more varied than those of the South;—that there is a vitality and energy in the business habits of the North which cannot, in the present state of things, exist at the South;—that there is too much dependence there on supplies from abroad, either from the North or from foreign countries, and that there is but one effectual remedy for this evil, which is, to extend her productions at home to an extent sufficient to curtail her imports to such a point as will enable her to have a surplus, to pay promptly for all she does im-

port. If the South cannot extend her agricultural products, in articles which other States or other nations will take in return for the manufactures which she needs, she must either suffer for the want of them, or manufacture them herself. Another consideration suggests itself in the fact that our females here at the North, have not forgotten the use of the spindle and the loom; but are still competent to supply every real want in the clothing line, should every other resource be cut off forever. It is not thus at the South. The general fact then is, that the South is more immediately dependent on supplies of this kind than the North from manufacturing establishments somewhere. The only question is, where is it then for the interest of the South this should be done? The answer is evident at once, so far as a balance of trade is concerned, at home. No State or nation ever did, or can prosper, for a great length of time, that does not this. If this be admitted and the amount required for domestic consumption should be of sufficient amount to render this desirable, the only question is, how shall this be effected?

No one will be prepared to say the South generally can do this, by the skill and experience of her own citizens, even if she has the capital. And it is the case, it is certain that capitalists will not invest property in such establishments there, or anywhere else, without a reasonable prospect of success. And if some degree of protection is necessary, even at the North, with the advantage of experience, &c., it must be at the South and the West.

It would also be a question of some importance if it should be deemed for the interests of our Southern brethren, whether any other encouragement should be offered to effect such an object, besides that strictly national, for the encouragement of home manufactures.

But perhaps, to my second position, I may be met with strong objections at the very threshold, from the consideration of the amount invested in manufacturing establishments at the North, it is vital to their prosperity that they should supply the demand, if possible, at the South as well as the North, or elsewhere; and also, from my own statements as to the amount of commercial business which falls to the citizens of the North in consequence of the peculiar institutions of the South. Well, since these objections meet us at the threshold, we may as well stop them there, and dispose of them at once. And the reply may be comprehended in a very few words, and amounts to this, that the goodness of a customer depends wholly on two things—a disposition to buy, and ability to pay. Now I have not the least doubt that the South will always need, and of course be disposed to buy of us to the amount of her ability to pay. Beyond this it cannot be for our interest to trade with her. I wish then to increase her ability to pay by curtailing all unnecessary out goes; and then I have not the least doubt, with increasing prosperity, we shall find an increasing intercourse with her, and eventually far better for both.

In connection with these views I will enquire what has rendered our immense granite quarries almost valueless of late? Is it because other nations or States have supplied the demand along shore? No. It is owing to the depression of business occasioned by overbuying, or doing business beyond the ability to pay, by those who, under a better system of management, would gladly have purchased thousands if not millions of dollars worth of us. A profitable trade with any State or nation can only be maintained, eventually, by the ability of that State or nation to pay. Temporary causes may give a temporary impulse to trade without increasing the ability to pay; but in this case, there must always be a reaction, and that reaction is generally more than injurious enough to balance all the advantage gained.

It is from such considerations as these, I have been induced to declare my conviction, that manufacturing at the South, as well as some other changes, (which must not be discussed, as I suppose, in the Farmer), will be mutually beneficial to both. And it is also true, that all events or schemes of policy tending to the permanent prosperity of any section of our country, will ultimately advance the best interests of the whole. I do not however expect the South will go largely into manufactures. I think the North has advantages for prosecuting manufacturing, which the South has not; still it may be for the interest of the South to manufacture to some extent; and if by so doing she promotes her own prosperity, its tendency will be, though it may be indirectly, to promote that of the North.

And there is no class of people at the North more interested in the welfare of the South than the farmers. It is not so direct it is true as the trading and commercial; but it is surely truer the farmer, as the connecting links of a chain at one end have an effect on drawing the other after it. And though the vicissitudes of trade do not always affect the farmer to that degree, apparently, as they do the trading part of the community, it is the farmer and laborer at last that pay all scores.

Stable systems of business are the best for the farmer. For though the farmer may possibly sustain himself under those fluctuations which prostrate others, yet at the end the loss falls on him and his fellow laborer, however remote that end may be. It is too much the case with us farmers, that we consider ourselves as an isolated class of beings, separate from all creation beside; with a peculiar set of interests, peculiar to ourselves alone; whilst the manufacturing and commercial classes pursue theirs in somewhat of the same way, each one looking at some peculiar interest by themselves, without noticing how they are connected together in the various operations of mankind; when they are all connected together as parts of one complicated

system, as much as the hand and foot are in the human frame.

J. H. JENNA.

Peru, December, 1844.

### Potatoes from England.

The packet ship Sidons, at New York, brought over one hundred tons of potatoes, and other ships on their way and loading, will bring large quantities.—(Exchange Paper.)

Brother Jonathan, with all his imputed shrewdness, might take a profitable lesson from John Bull in the art of trading. The policy of the English government in its dealings with foreign nations has ever been to have the advantage in trade on its side—and in this it has very generally succeeded.

If England would admit the importation into her ports of some of our chief agricultural products, at more reasonable rates—as tobacco, flour, corn and rice—she might send her potatoes (and other agricultural products) to us, and be welcome to whatever profit she could make from the business; and, with lighter duties than she now imposes upon our products, we think we could well nigh glut her markets with potatoes of our own production, and supply her millions of almost starving poor, with an abundance of bread stuffs and other provisions.—Under her present tariff, (though more favorable for some of our products than formerly,) we cannot do this to a great extent, with a remunerating profit, while she, it seems, can send her cheaply raised products to us, and make it a profitable business.

True, Brother Jonathan has been trying the last two or three years, to see what sort of a trade he can drive with England in the exportation of beef, pork, lard, cheese, and apples—and, with all the unfavorable circumstances against him, he is determined to prosecute the business, if it will pay anything. Thus we see that in 1842, the imports of American beef, pork, lard and cheese into Liverpool, amounted to—beef, 3,367 bbls.; pork, 9,113 bbls. and 60 tierces; lard, 2,125 bbls. and 38,174 kegs; cheese, 1,841 casks, and 4,732 boxes. For the year ending the 31st of August last, the imports of these articles had increased as follows—beef, 3,812 bbls. and 10,789 tierces; pork, 13,333 bbls. and 33 tierces; lard, 25,585 bbls. and 30,425 kegs; cheese, 6,504 casks, and 22,835 boxes.

But no article of our agricultural products that we can send to England under her present tariff, we believe, pays so great a profit as apples; and we have no doubt that if she can send her potatoes here, with profit, while they are subject to a duty of ten cents per bushel, we can do at least equally as profitable a business in sending our apples to her markets. We should advise her to give us the advantage to the greatest extent. We see by the papers that two ships have recently left New York and Philadelphia, for England, laden with several thousand barrels of apples, and the exportation of this article bids fair to become a matter of much importance to our fruit-growers and dealers, and is a strong inducement to farmers to enter more extensively into the raising of good apples.

But there is an inequality in the terms of trade between ourselves and England, which, upon just principles of commerce between nations, ought not to exist. We have said that the policy of England was to get the advantage on her side, and we will not dispute its justice; that it has contributed much to her greatness and her wealth, is beyond dispute. And here we wish to ask, might we not profit by imitating her example? At any rate, we see not that it would be anything like unfair for us to say to her—Give us a fair chance for our agricultural staples in your markets, and we will reciprocate it; but if you impose duties upon some of our main products so high as to be absolutely prohibitory—as you at present do—we will follow your example—for this is "a game at which two can play." That is the way we should talk to England.

And we do not see that this form of retaliation could be objected to by any one. Reciprocally, as a principle of trade, England has ever frowned upon us;—but it is also true, that she has contented for in our relations with her, and the sooner the better.

England has an unquestioned right to shape her own policy as best to promote her own interests—that is, without contravening the law of honest dealing;—and the universal Yankee nation—have the same right. Let us assert it—carry it out—and stick to it. We are called on to do this, as a nation to the country Society. If the agricultural population of the country is to be improved, by the acquisition of useful knowledge and the enjoyment of social intercourse and innocent amusement, what association so proper as an agricultural one? We have societies and associations enough already, and if anything is done in this matter, let it be auxiliary to some existing society.

Perhaps it will be objected, that in the interior towns it will be difficult, if not impossible, to procure lecturers. But this objection has no weight. "The schoolmaster is abroad,"—in hosts, all over the land, and it frequently happens that two, three, or more schools, are keeping at the same time, near to each other, and in such cases the teachers could lecture by turns.

This course was adopted in the four eastern districts in this town the last winter, with very good success. The project was started late, and as the terms of two of the schools had nearly expired, and owing, also, to the inclemency of the weather, lectures were given by only two of the teachers. The performances were very creditable to the speakers. It is proposed to adopt the same course the coming winter. Gentlemen Trustees, shall we hear from you in this matter? A GLENBURN FARMER.

(Bangor Courier.)

TO KEEP POTATOES FROM SPOILING.—Fill a basket with potatoes, dip them into a large cauldron of boiling water for the space of two minutes; take them out, spread, and dry them well in the sun; then pack them in barrels or hogheads, and cover them with sand. They will remain in excellent preservation for a long time. This method is particularly recommended to masters of vessels and others preparing for sea.

The city of London, which covers only fifty square miles, has more inhabitants than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which occupy 60,751 square miles.

### Will Farming Pay Expenses?

MESSES. EDITORS:—I was yesterday introduced to a small shopkeeper, who cites himself a living witness, that "Farming will not pay expenses." pointing to his own failure as a proof of the dictum, that it does not. On leaving his house, a friend remarked, "Poor M. is indeed a living witness of the truth of that adage, 'you can't get something for nothing.' He started upon the starvation principle, that land would not pay for good management; and therefore kept no help during the winter, selling all the crop and buying no manure: keeping no stock, as they would require attendance; ploughing nothing under that could be removed to market, and destroying weeds, as he too considered, that 'few of them would pay a dollar a day for pulling'; his axiom being, the less of capital and science there is expended in farming, the greater will be the profit; but poor man, he soon came out sick and straight at the little end of the horn, believing, of necessity, that all others must do the same, and truly he has proved that land will never pay for bad management, whatever it might do for good; his wife having always made use of the old saw, 'the poultry that he could do by that of the crop.'"

Now, by way of contrast, just oblige me by giving, in your instructive columns, the following account of the management of a farm in England, where our countryman, Mr. Colman, observes, "They go to any length in the expenditure of capital, in the full conviction, the more that can be judiciously invested, the greater will be the profit." It is contained in a late work by a French nobleman, Count De Goucy, who thus speaks, while examining the farming establishment of a young agriculturist in Scotland.

"The manner in which capital is employed in farming, is well illustrated in the case of Mr. Huggart, near Coldestream. Mr. H. is a young man and took his farm on a lease of only fifteen years; yet he expended at once \$20,000 in draining, embanking, ditching, liming, &c., and employed a further capital of \$25,000 in carrying on the farm, stock, &c. The first five years he makes nothing; the second five years he receives a return of his expenditures, and will net \$25,000 on the third five years. It is nothing uncommon, where the lease is for 20 years only, to expend from \$5,000 to \$15,000 in draining!"

In this part of the country he found the average of crops to be 38 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of barley per acre; while many of the dairy cows yielded from 10 to 12 quarts of milk a day. He gave us so excellent a portrait—often yielding 35 quarts of milk, and some have reached 45 quarts per day during the best of the season. These are some of the effects of farming upon the feeding principle, and is an excellent commentary on our friend M's. starvation system, which can never pay or prosper, where little is given, little ought to be required. It is the bountiful man to whom the promise is made, that he shall reap "a rich reward for his labor."

(Boston Cultivator.)

### Book Farming—A Fact.

"I want to know if you believe in this book-farming?" said a neighbor, as he walked into the room, where I sat reading the Cultivator.

"Be sure I do," was the reply.

"Well, I don't; I never took an agricultural paper in my life. There is B. S. of W., who came into this country, fifteen years ago, and had to buy fifty acres of land on credit. He has cleared that up, and added from time to time, till he now owns two hundred acres—has good buildings, and money at interest. He always has good crops. He has averaged twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre for several years; it is the same with all his other crops. While his neighbor E. W. has not raised more than seven bushels of wheat to the acre, and some of his other crops he never harvests. I would give more for the experience of B. S. than for all the book-farming and farming by rule in the world."

"Very well, sir, now let me have a word. This 'experience' of B. S. of which you speak, (I.e. the method he adopted to raise twenty-five where his neighbor raises seven bushels of wheat, and other crops in proportion,) it written out and published, would be the very essence of book-farming, which you so much despise, and might benefit others as well as you. And then, secondly, I know this B. S. also, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that he is a regular subscriber to, and constant reader of, the standard agricultural papers—the 'Cultivator,' the 'New-Genesee Farmer,' and the 'Western Farmer,' while this same E. W. will not have an agricultural paper in his house, partly because he does not 'believe in book-farming,' and partly because he cannot afford to take such a paper."

Here the man suddenly remembered his errand, which was to borrow an improved harrow, a plan of which I had found in my paper, and which he was pleased to say, "did the work so much better than his own (his)—so the subject was dropped. I intend to speak to him again, ere long.

H. Olin, Oct. 1844. (Albany Cultivator.)

### Cob Meat.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I noticed sometime since an article in your paper—editorial, I think—in which it was urged upon farmers to grind their cobs, as the meal was valuable for many purposes on the farm—particularly for poultry, hogs, and stock.

On the strength of this suggestion, I "acted," and can now assure you, so well satisfied am I with the result, that my cobs will never, as heretofore, be "uselessly thrown away." As I grind my cobs with the corn, I cannot speak definitely as to the value of cob meal when used in its pure and unadulterated state, but I am satisfied that there is a very important saving attained by economizing cobs in the manner you direct. I have, during the last three months, fed corn and cob meal to my horses, cattle, hogs, and calves, and as I have a large stock this winter, and have thus far fed them wholly on the products of my farm, the saving to me, from this simple suggestion, has, I assure you, been of no small value as regards the purse. ECONOMIST.

(Maine Cultivator.)

SUBTERRANEAN GARDEN AND NATURAL HOT BED.—A curious account of a subterranean garden formed at the bottom of the Percy Main Pit near Newcastle, by the furnace keeper, was lately communicated to the Cheltenham Horticultural Society. "The plants are forced in the bottom of the mine by the light and radiant heat of an open stove, constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation. The same letter communicated an account of the extensive natural hot-bed near Dudley, in Staffordshire, which is heated by means of the slow combustion of coal at some depth below the surface. From this natural hot-bed, a gardener raises annually crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier, by some weeks, than those in the surrounding gardens."

BEAT THIS WHO CAN! Mr. Joseph Allen of Barnstable, Mass., raised on one half acre of ground the past season seven thousand bunches of onions, weighing more than ten tons!

### On the Cultivation of Geraniums.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for October, contains an article on the cultivation of the Geranium, written by J. E. Teaschmacher, Esq., of Boston, from which we make the following extract:—

"Having sent two plants of this flower to the Horticultural exhibition this year, which at twenty-two months old, measured two feet six inches across and were only sixteen to eighteen inches high, grown entirely at my study windows, with a south aspect, I prepared some notes during the progress of their cultivation, from which I here draw up the following account."

The cuttings were made precisely of strong short-jointed pieces placed under a glass shade, but without bottom heat; to those who possess this convenience it is an excellent assistance, but with the Geranium, by no means necessary for striking cuttings. They were potted off in the latter part of February, in a mixture of sandy loam, with one part of peat, and after a few days' shading, when I thought they were well settled, they were watered once a week, with a solution of guano water, formed by putting one teaspoonful of guano in a quart bottle of water, which was refilled three or four times before fresh guano was added, and generally during the winter once a week, besides with plain water. In the latter part of February they were again repotted as before, but in larger pots; the shoots which were several inches long and the wood pretty well ripened, were shortened, leaving about three joints on each shoot. From these, new shoots grew vigorously and flowered well during the summer—guano water twice a week. In June, when the blooms had withered, the plants were cut down to about six inches height, leaving as many joints as possible—the earth was changed as before, the roots well examined and all decayed pieces cut out. After remaining five or six days in the shade, well watered, they were exposed to the full glare of the sun the rest of the season, receiving water generally twice and in very hot weather three times a day—guano water three times a week; by this means the shoots and old wood grew thoroughly ripened and were rendered thick, short and stumpy, that is, with joints very close to each other.

Geraniums are better for a free circulation of atmosphere; whenever the weather permitted, therefore, the windows were left open.

In the latter end of February, these well ripened shoots were shortened to four or five eyes, the plants again repotted, and after a lapse of ten days, watered twice a week with guano water. In the spring they grew vigorously in the state in which they were exhibited, and for more than a month, were quite a mass of bloom, extending two and a half feet in width and only two feet high, forming a magnificent sight. These two plants are now undergoing their summer culture; the shoots are full seven inches long, thick and turning red, which is a sign of ripening. If I have leisure enough to attend to them, I do not think the least doubt they will, next spring, from four to five feet in diameter, exactly resembling those exhibited at the horticultural shows near London.

In all these processes the complete drainage of the pots with potsherds is essential—occasional smoking, with tobacco is also necessary to keep the plants free from the green aphid. Whenever the weather permitted, that is, on bright, warm days in early spring, I took them into the yard, and syringed thoroughly with water of a temperature of about 45°; this seemed to refresh them, and vivify the green color of the leaves; but they were always taken into the room to dry, for fear of the cold produced by evaporation.

I believe that the use of guano-water and charcoal will exceedingly assist the cultivation of all plants in the pot—for two of the greatest impediments, the want of green color in the leaves and the spindling up of the branches, are very much counteracted by these two ingredients in the soil. This method of working the Geranium, exhibits the value of a large accumulation of healthy auxiliary action in a small space; it is, in fact, the only means of producing excessive luxuriance of bloom in many plants, and this healthy auxiliary action can only be induced by cutting back well ripened shoots. I have tried this thoroughly. By cutting back shoots before they are fully ripe nothing but weak and puny growth is obtained. Not all the guano in the world can change this position.

With the exception of the Dahlia, there is, perhaps, no florist's flower which has so well rewarded the care and ingenuity of the growers of seedlings in Europe, as the Geranium. The form of the flowers and the brilliancy of their colors, have improved beyond all expectation. It is easy of propagation, retains its beautiful verdure throughout the winter, is easily grown and managed in the parlor, (thanks to guano), and never fails in rewarding attention by a splendid display of bloom."

### New and Improved Cotton Gin.

The Alabama Monitor says: We alluded a few months ago, to the fact that John H. Sherard, Esq., a wealthy and skillful planter of Sumter Co., and withal a man of great mechanical ingenuity had invented and patented a Cotton Gin, superior to any other now in use. We copy the following notice of it from the Sumter county Whig of the 22nd inst:

"A few days ago we saw Mr. Sherard's new patent Cotton Gin in full operation, and we can assure those who have not seen it, that it greatly improves the quality of the cotton ginned, and is altogether a beautiful piece of machinery. It is very simple in construction and easily kept in order. The saws are nearly like those of the ordinary Gin, save a slight difference in the cutting of the teeth. The ribs are circular and of their colors, have improved beyond all expectation. It is easy of propagation, retains its beautiful verdure throughout the winter, is easily grown and managed in the parlor, (thanks to guano), and never fails in rewarding attention by a splendid display of bloom."

The whole is carried by two hands and works most admirably. A fifty saw Gin, the size of that which Mr. Sherard now has in operation, will gin four bales per day. We have seen the inventor, and we saw Mr. Sherard and judge for himself. Mr. S. has been at great trouble and expense in perfecting his improvement, and we have no doubt his efforts will be justly appreciated by the cotton growing interest. We would remark that the improvement may be attached, at small expense, to the ordinary gin; and further, that Mr. Sherard's new gin will cost but a trifle, if any more than those now in use."

ASTONISHING EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY IN CURING HYSTERICAL LOCKED JAW.—The following account of the efficacy of this extraordinary remedy, we should do wrong in withholding, though it should never again prove effective. We have the account from one of our friends who has been present, and saw the patient eating the first meal she had taken in five days. She had been previously nourished by drawing milk through the aperture of the closed teeth, through which the edge of a knife could be passed with the greatest difficulty. The young woman was thus affected in consequence of having been exposed to cold and fatigue, and was completely recovered by the Electro Galvanic apparatus applied to both angles of the jaw. The machine had not made forty revolutions when the jaw opened to its full and natural width. We learn that it has been successfully applied for many nervous diseases of the eye; also in a case of poisoning by laudanum, where two entire ounces had been swallowed. In this case the patient was revived by the machine, and collapsed alternately, during five hours, the intervals becoming shorter, till speech was re-established. Curvature of the spine has also yielded to its power. Indeed, the proper application is varied as diseases of general debility and irregular nervous system.—Ex. paper.











